A delin the second of the seco

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1892.

Subscription by Mail Post-Paid,	
DAILY, Per Kenth	10 50
DAILY, Per Year	0 00
FUNDAY, Per Year	2 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, For Year	8 00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Ecuia	70
WEEKLY, Fer Year	1 00
I talage to Foreign Countries added.	
THE SUN, New York	City.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stains for that purpose.

#### New York at the Front.

In the face of the recent landslide we observe an inclination to climinate New York as the decisive factor in the election. There were 300 electoral votes cast for CLEVELAND and STEVENSON, and, as only 223 were necessary to elect, the 36 votes of New York could have been taken out of the list without changing the result, say the new calcu-

This sort of reasoning is like a jeer at the man who first scaled the walls, because he was not alone at the city's destruction. The harmonizing dinner between Mr. CLEVELAND and the representatives of the New York Democracy was the first drop of the stream which went over the thereby fated dam. Until the situation in New York became intelligible and satisfactory the Democratic campaign was at a standstill. It was not until a general understanding the so-called Imperialists or Reichspartel. that New York was solid, confirmed by Governor FLowen's bold prediction that the Empire State would be good for 50,000 Democratic majority, that the Democratic flood began to gather. Then the electricity of confidence thrilled the Democracy everywhere, and, although the result was beyond the wildest dreams of political extravagance, the main cause of it is the same at the end as it was at the beginning.

New York formed and led the Democratic procession from first to last.

#### The Mugwump Vote-A Conclusive Demonstration.

The corrected returns for New York afford an unprecedented opportunity to measure the exact size of the Mugwump vote in this city. We mean by Mugwumps those citizens who are represented and influenced by the New York Evening Post and the New York Times; who support Mr. CLEVELAND, but despise and oppose and slander Tammany Hall.

For the first time it is possible to enumerate these citizens as accurately as if they stood up in a line to be counted, or passed between tellers. In the present election there has been no pretence that the significance of the figures is obscured by any complications whatever. There are no accusations from any source of trades, deals, or subterranean transfers of votes. The totals are worth precisely their face value, nothing less and nothing more. The vote for Mr. Gilkov for Mayor expresses the numerical strength of Tammany Hall. The vote for Mr. CLEVELAND for President expresses the numerical strength of Tammany Hall, plus the Mugwump vote.

Under these conditions the problem is beautifully simple, and the conclusion is as plainly in sight as is the City Hall cupola from the windows of THE SUN building.

The Tammany Hall vote for Mr. GILROY for Mayor, in the thirty Assembly districts of the town, is 174 244.

The vote for Mr. CLEVELAND in the same thirty districts is 174,541. Over and beyond the vote of Tammany's supporters, the CLEVELAND Mugwump vote in New York is exactly 297.

That this is the precise measure of the Mugwump vote influenced against Tammany in municipal affairs by Mr. EDWIN L. GODKIN of the Evening Post, and by the ardent youths of the New York Times, appears clearly from the following circum-

The vote for EINSTEIN for Mayor falls 203 behind Gen. HARRISON'S total in the city. If EINSTEIN'S total had exceeded HARRISON'S, or even had equalled it, the organs of anti-Tammany Mugwumpery might assert with a color of probability that certain Mugwumps besides the 297 voted against Tammany by voting for a Republican Mayor. It will be seen at a glance that this was not the case. If it were the case, EINSTEIN'S total would equal or surpass

Gen. HARRISON'S. Now, the 297 New York friends of CLEVE-LAND and enemies of Tammany Hall constitute less than one-ninth of one per cent. of the vote of this city. For President, 282,-450 bullots were cast in New York on Tuesday. Tammany's share of the total vote is 61.8 per cent. The anti-Tammany Mugwumps' share is less than one-ninth of one per cent. It is less than one-seventh of the Prohibitionist or the Populist vote. It is less than one-sixteenth of the vote cast in New York city for the Socialist-Labor candidate.

What wonder that the Hon, Groven CLEVELAND, sensible politician that he is, and enjoying the immense advantage of WILLIAM C. WHITNEY'S loval and clearheaded advice, did not hesitate one instant when it became necessary for him to choose between the 174,244 Tammany Democrats and the 297 anti-Tammany Mugwumps of this Democratic town!

# Is the Kaiser or Bismarck Right?

Emperor WILLIAM has committed himself to the support of Chancellor CAPRIVI's bill for the enlargement of the German army. On the other hand, Prince BISMARCK has condemned the bill as needless. The hour is close at hand when the Reichstag will determine whether the Kuiser or Bos-MARCK expresses the convictions of the German people.

The reasons officially assigned for the new military law are briefly these; Conscription has been so much extended in neighboring and hostile countries that in France the army on a peace footing numbers 519,000 men, and she will have in twenty-five years 4,053,000 trained soldiers; while in Russia, excluding the forces employed in Asia, the peace establishment is 887,000 men, and her army in twenty-three years will include 4,550,600. The inference drawn from these facts is that it is indispensable for Gormany to conscript all her able-bodied men, and it is accordingly proposed to raise her army in peace to 492,000 men, excluding officers, and to increase the number annually recruited to 235,600 men, who, however, will serve only two years. By these changes in her recruiting system Germany will have at her disposal in twenty-five years 4,409,000 drilled soldiers. The increased annual outlay will be \$16,000,000. besides a preliminary distursement of \$17,500,000. The extra expenditures will have to be met by new taxes, and mainly by increasing the customs duties and internal revenue impost on tobacco.

it is not pretended that any of the European powers could mobilize and feed 4,000,-000 men at once, and therefore, those who BISMARCK's. or a hundred other great organization, and gold mines on the north-

so on the assumption that the next war will be a long one. They have in their favor the prediction of MOLTER that the next European war will be one of two or three campaigns. BISMARCK, on the other hand, believes that the coming contest between France and Germany will be short. sharp, and decisive; that it will be settled by armies of from 100,000 to 200,000 men, and that, consequently, the additional conscripts demanded by Caprivi are superfluous. He evidently thinks that Russia has not yet pledged herself to cooperate with France, and he insists that no such pledge would be given if Germany would but maintain an attitude of indifference toward the Czar's doings in the Balkan Peninsula. As to the new taxes demanded, it is pointed out that, although these amount to only a little more than three cents per week from each of the 9,500,000 families in the empire, yet even this exaction will be severely felt by a people gener-

ally poor and already heavily burdened. It is on the express ground that they cannot spare another penny for taxes that the Pollsh members of the Reichstag have notified the Government that they must either abstain from voting or oppose the Army bill. Even more unyigiding in their resistance to the proposed law are the Radicals or Freisinnige party, the Socialists, the Alsace-Lorrainers, and most of the National Liberals. On the other side, the Conservatives, although at first they disapproved of the reduction of the term of service from three years to two, have made up their minds to accept the measure, and they seem likely to have the assistance of Thus far the friends and opponents of the bill are nearly balanced, and everything depends on the course taken by the Catholic members constituting the party of the Centre. Some of the Centrists have promised to vote for the bill, but others, particularly in the South German States, have shown themselves hostile to the project. It is improbable that any instructions on the subject have as yet been received from the Vatican, for it would be impossible to veil from the public an incident fraught

### The Head of the Navy Department.

with such far-reaching consequences.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Democrat, of New York, laid the foundations of the new navy of the United States. BENJAMIN F. TRACY. Republican, of New York, has continued to build up the new navy on the general lines laid down by his distinguished predecessor. In the mutation of human events it so happens that Gen. TRACY must now soon yield his place to a Democrat; and we can say nothing more complimentary to him than to express the hope that his successor may deserve as well of the country as the present Secretary of the Navy has shown that he deserves.

We take it for granted that Mr. WHITSEY would not again accept the office which he formerly held in the Cabinet of President CLEVELAND. He is possibly contemplating an incursion into fresh fields and pastures new. He could not add to his distinction by resuming the administration of the Navy Department, and he may find more interesting opportunities for political service to the Government in other quarters. But both he and Mr. CLEVELAND will have to put on their thinking caps and think a good while before they can select a Secretary of the Navy who will carry out the ideas which Mr. WHITNEY himself originated as faithfully and consistently as they have been carried out by Secretary TRACY.

The country has come to care a good deal about the new navy. We may even assume that its establishment is approved in the wild and woolly West, since Illinois has joined the column of Democratic States. Whatever else happens in the composition of the Cabinet, Mr. WHITNEY must see to it, for his own sake as well as that of the nation, that no poor timber goes into the Navy Department.

## Mr. Edison on Baldheads.

Our illustrious American electrician, Enheadedness, and we have given due heed to his ideas about it, as they are reported in our amiable contemporary, the Newark Advertiser. He maintains that bald-pated people die young, while people who are well roofed with hair live long; and he believes that, as he himself has a fertile scalp, he will live to a ripe old age. We cannot believe that Mr. Edison has

ransacked the pages of history for proof of his hirsute theory. We are confident that, if he can be induced to examine the portraits of the great, he will change his mind on the subject.

We are able to tell him that very many of the eminent personages of the world who were short of hair, even in their early manhood, lived to a green old age; and we can show him the pictures of inventors. commanders, sages, statesmen, saints, and nabobs who began to grow bald when young, and grew steadily baider as they grew older right straight along. Where shall we begin with our illustrations? SOCRATES the Greek and CESAR the Roman were both disposed to baldness in their prime, yet the former lived for over seventy years and the latter for nearly sixty. From CESAR'S time to that of PETER the Hermit, from Columnus's time to that of Vol-TAIRE, from the "Sage of Kinderhook's" time to that of Gen. BEN BUTLER, we can name numerous persons of eminence whose locks began to fall long before they reached middle age, yet who lived to be as old as Mr. Edison himself will be when he is an octogenarian. Not a few of our Revolutionary sires were bald, having begun to shed their hair while yet colonists; and we must ask Mr. Edison not to be deceived by the pictures of that period, but to bear in mind that, up to the opening of this century, the large-bottomed wig was used by many of the gentlemen of our country What does Mr. Edison know about the baldness of the three ADAMSES or about the locks of JEFFERSON, HAMILTON, and several of their compeers? Can he tell us whether the Father of his Country wore artificua hair? Did he ever see a man adorned with a toupee, to say nothing of a peruke? We forewarn Mr. EDISON that, in ransacking history for facts bearing upon baldheadedness, it is necessary to proceed

than they were credited with. Even in our own times, alas! there are not a few distinguished Americans from thirty to eighty years old who are as baldheaded as the Hebrew prophet Elisha was. Let Mr. Edison go to the city of Washington and look down upon the heads of the members of the United States Senate. He will see Senators there who are as lively as crickets, though they have been more or less bald for the greater part of a half century. Let him then go abroad and find out for how many years GLADSTONE'S hair has been growing ever sparser, or

with caution. He will find, by the allusions

of ancient and modern authors to the habit

of wig wearing, that very many notable

men have had very much less hair atop

advocate Chancellor Caprivi's project do men's. Let Mr. Edison prosecute his researches around the world, and send us the bald-headed news from China, Japan,

and other countries The truth is that Mr. Edison cannot possibly sustain his contention that long-lived men always have "thick heads of hair." He says that his own father, who is yet vigorous at eighty-three-and long may he flourish!-has a "wonderful head of hair;" but we can offset this case by that of a citizen of New York over ninety who has been

bald since he was in his twenties. We are prepared to affirm and to prove that the abundance of a man's hair does not surely betoken long life, and that the baldness of a man's head does not betoken his early death. We can give piles of facts upon this subject. We have just elected a President who is rapidly growing bald, though yet far from old age. Several of the ancient sages regarded early baldness as a sign of early wisdom. We admit that it has not been so in Edison's case, for he has lots of hair on his head; but Edison must not judge all mankind by himself.

The baldness of some people is due to heredity. In this city there is a family of three generations, all the members of which are beyond maturity, all of whom began to grow bald when about twenty years old; and the grandsires' father was as bald when young as he is when old. In other cases the loss of the hair is caused by solar heat, or by febrile maladies, or by the action of parasites, or by erythematous affections of the scalp, or by the wearing of tightly fitting and unyielding hats, or perhaps by deep thought.

The learned French barber of this city, who has made scientific study of the hair of the heads of his customers, says he could make an immense fortune if he knew how to cause the hair to grow upon those bald scalps in which the epidermic cells are closed. He has striven for a lifetime to invent something that would be potent in this line, or that would give the promise of potency; but he confesses with sorrow that his labor has been in vain.

The theme is of profound interest to a multitude of our most estimable fellow citizens.

## The Pursuit of Kid.

Ever since the surrender of GERONIMO to Gen. MILES the southwestern frontier has enjoyed comparative freedom from Indian outrages. One cause of trouble and of anxiety, however, has been created by an Apache outlaw known as KiD, with his small gang of renegades from the White Mountain reservation.

Several years ago KiD was pursued and captured by the troops. He and his party were duly tried and sentenced to a ong term of imprisonment. Afterward, without the concurrence of the military authorities in Arizona, they were pardoned and released. The civil authorities promptly got after them, arrested and tried them again, and they were sentenced to be hanged. But a party of eight of them killed Sheriff REYNOLDS and Deputy HOLMES, and escaped to Sonora. There they did not remain very long, so that when a murder was committed in the neighborhood of Tombstone popular suspicion was at once directed to this gang of miscreants. Early last year a number of Apaches were arrested and put under guard at San Carlos on the charge of giving aid and comfort to the Republicans squarely on that issue. KID. He had at that time been hunted for by the cavalry, whenever his presence was known in any quarter, but always without success. It was thought that he might receive some sort of assistance from his old companions still on the Government reservation. Be that as it may, he has been searched for from time to time among the mountains, and several of his old comrades have been put out of the way. PASHLANTAR was killed in July, 1890, in the fight at Ash Creek, and SAYES, who was wounded there. was soon afterward captured. But hitherto KID has had the luck to escape.

Now, at last, a crisis in the career of this outlaw seems to have come. A few days ago Lieut. BEAN, with a small body of troopers, had a skirmish with Kip's band between Turkey and Cave creeks, and cap-ISON, is now studying the subject of bald- tured their horses. It appears that the Lieutenant in turn was thrown on the defensive and compelled to intrench himself. Inasmuch as he had but fifteen men with him, Lieut, J. J. Hornbrook has been hurried from Fort Bowie to the scene of the operations with reënforcements. Hitherto the great trouble has been to find Kip and his band; now it remains to be seen whether the hope of capturing Lieut, BEAN and his command will hold the marauders long enough to allow them to be surrounded by the reënforcements.

## The Rainbow is There.

A highly esteemed friend wants to know what THE SUN thinks of rainbows now. We see a rainbow, a Democratic rainbow over the West at last, and an uncommonly

beautiful spectacle it presents. Dull are the eyes that do not discern this majestic arch of brilliant colors in the sky. The rainbow now in sight appears, as ev-

ery intelligent person must have observed, after the flood and not before it. It is therefore a legitimate rainbow, strictly in accord with the laws of natural philosophy and with Biblical precedent. We recognize it and admire it accordingly.

The rainbow after the deluge is a rainbow of the right sort. There is a wide difference between the political significance of the campaign rainbow of mere promises and that of the real bow of promise

#### How does it comfort the Republican party to have Vermont remain steadfast, if Ohio breaks away?

A Brooklyn correspondent thinks that the slate of Cabinet officers, which we made up lately entirely from distinguished New Yorkers, was excellent, but that the Hon. Hush McLaughlin of Brooklyn should have been on it. Our explanation of leaving Mr. McLaugh-LIN out is that we put Mr. CROKER in Instead, as the representative of the unconquerable Democracy south of the Harlem. If the very distinguished Democrats of New York were fewer in number, a Cabinet could be made from them with much greater case.

Great Britain and Venezuela have not yet settled their boundary dispute in the northwest corner of British Guiana, where the discovery of gold has given the region a value it never before possessed; but while the dispute is in progress, the most remarkable transformation is going on in the district, and probably in no part of the tropical world have such wonderful things occurred as in this portion

of British Guiana within the past eight years. A wilderness 9,400 square miles in extent. for the most part a desolate and almost unbroken swamp, the home of only a few red men, has been transformed into a promising province with a constantly increasing number of white inhabitants. Mr. 1M THURN, who has charge of it, says it promises to be a very busy and productive part of the only possession of Great Britain in South America. It was found that the topographic features made it feasible to drain a large part of this area. That work is now in progress, and Government stations, with lines of communication connec ing them, and the apparatus of administrative

western edge, and fields of the richest soil yielding large crops of tropical produce, have now transformed the wilderness.

What a blessing to his fellow man is your cheery-hearted and true philosopher was entertainingly demonstrated last night when Dr. CHAUNCEY DEPEW addressed his downhearted fellow Republicans of the Union Lesgue Club on the picturesque theme, "What I Saw in Europe."

Dr. DEPEW has before this proven his exceptional skill at turning men's minds away from the depressing aspect of life, and he is to he congratulated upon the choice of a theme that is calculated to obliterate, for a time at least, the political condition confronting the Republicans. We indulge the hope that when the mighty shock that has staggered the Republican party shall have somewhat spent its force, Dr. DEPEW may be able to turn his eagle eye once more toward his native land and divert his fellow citizens with a description of the many good things he sees in this land of the free and home of the brave.

Mr. CLEVELAND breaks the record in one respect. He is not the first citizen elected for second term as President. WASHINGTON. JEFFERSON, MADISON, MONROE, JACKSON, LAN-COLN, and GRANT were all reflected, and Mr. CLEVELAND comes eighth in the list of two-term Presidents. But no other citizen of the United states was ever returned to the Executive Mansion by a vote of the people after having once departed from that desirable place of residence. Mr. CLEVELAND will be the first two-term President whose service was not

All the various means that white men can utilize to advance their interests in new countries are being supplied, and among them the newspaper press has a very prominent place. If you want the news of progress in German New Guines, it is contained in a German periodical devoted wholly to that region. If you desire all the news from Africa. there are five periodicals devoted solely to that continent. If you would like many pictures with the letter press, there is a fortnightly journal published in Brussels devoted solely to illustrated reports of progress in the Congo Valley. Nearly all of the numerous companies chartered to conduct enterprises in the newly acquired regions publish periodicals; and it is impossible, even for those who try to keep fully abreast of the progress of events in the newer parts of the world, to read all the literature which the printing press is constantly supplying.

Mr. MALCOLM FORBES, who not long ago offered six thousand dollars for a horse that should trot a mile in two minutes, limiting the candidates to those eligible for the "2:05 class." now explains in the Tarf, Field and Farm that his terms were inaccurately expressed. and that he intended to limit trials only to such horses as have trotted in 2:05 or better This still leaves Nancy Hanks in the field and relieves the trotting horse men of all uncertainty as to their entries.

We trust that Mr. Fonnes's six thousand dollars may leave him next summer, or if not next summer, some other summer in the near

## THE FORCE BILL IN THE FIGHT.

Let the Good Work Go On TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: The Association of Southern Democrats in New Jersey was organized early in the Presidential campaign for the purpose of working on the lines laid down in your first editorial against the Force bill. We fought the fight against

For the glorious victory won by the united Demogracy of the United States we are rejoicing, and it is the sense of our members, expressed at a regular meeting to-day, that THE SUN found the breaching place in the Republican citadel, and planted the No Force bill standard where the stalwart Democracy rallied for the storming and capture of that seemingly impregnable fortress, all intrenched and fortified by vested interests, and manned within by a powerful and magnificently equipped foe.

But when the Force bill cry was sounded. neither walls nor trenches served to protect the Republicans from the vengeance of the solidified volunteers who fought for Jeffersonian principles. We have decided to make our organization permanent. and hope to do good work in helping along the movement aimed against the Federal Election laws which have made Davenportism and other evils of that ilk. No Federal inter-

ference with elections! is our new slogan. Yours truly. G. WILFRED PEARCE. President Association Southern Democrats

in New Jersoy. NEW YORK SOUTHERN SOCIETY, Nov. 10.

The Sun and the Great Issue, To raw Entron or Tax Sys-Sir: I look with pleasure to day and see the results of the election and wish to congratulate Tue Ses on the victory it helped to schieve. I think the success of the Democratic party is due to Tan Sun's noble stand in bringing forth that oble issue, the Force bill. To you belong the credit and respect of the community for caving this country from privation and rain. Long live Tax Sux: Let it now shine brighter than ever. Sancet A. Ramotz. NEW YORK, NOV. 9.

To the Entrol of The Sch-Sir: Bing! Bang! Biff! Great is Democracy. Great is The Sex. We are the ONE OF THEM. BROOKLYN, Nov. 10.

## A Brooklyn Girl's Bet.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Mer. I wrote some days to the addition of the con-size 1 wrote some days before the election to a correspondent offering to bet that Mr. Harrison would be elected, I received a reply the morning, after the election was over, anyone the first was dayed up. The letter was during that the first was dayed up. The letter was during the Mr. T. P. M. and me that normally Will I have to pay the betty tery truly.

BROOKLY, Not. 9.

A REPUBLICAN GIBL.

The date and postmarks settled the bet. The other party's acceptance of it was good down to the opening I the polts on Tursday morning. The mor of the poin on turning morning. The moment the race was on, by the casting of the first bailet, the time for ordinary betting had stopped. But if the note was made before that time the bet was properly accepted. and must be paid, even though our fair Republic friend did not receive notice usual after the verdict.

## doy in Boston.

To the Lances of The Sch-See. It has been a great day for Demogracy; a bad one for Mugwumps. Hoar smoked out. Wittams walloped, not even polling the rail Democratic vote. The thanks of the Democracy of the country are tendered to Tax sets and such Democratic Science and Reference and Refere

#### Great Truths by Great Authors. Harrison-Where am I at ! Reid-Mon Dieu, c'est effrayant ! Haltord-Let us pray. Carter-Goahelmity dang

Carkson-I told you so.

lialsted-Aberu!

dorton-Ah, there!

Q. O. P.-Well, I'll be 4-4

Dave Martin-Rats. John I. Davenport-Oh, mamma. Depun-hwiped mard-Wr. my Manley-By gum Blaine-I am't sayin' a word, am I? Rusk-It's a hose on Ben. Charles Fuster - Busted, by thunder. Warner Miller-Thanks, awfully Wattamaker - Anything else to-day! Cash! Tom Reed - See ! Alger-Aba Tracy-timed Lord ! Eikins-What struck us? McKinley-Did I do it?

AFTER THE BATTLE.

A Board of Aldermen unanimously Democratic-the first since the abandonment, in 1873, of the system of electing all the Aldermen on one ticket-and a President of the Board, all for two years, that is one of the trophies of Tuesday's triumph.

In ten of the thirty Assembly districts in the city (one-third) the successful Democratic Assemblyman-elect has more majority than his opponent had votes. Dry Dollar Sullivan's majority was the largest. Sulzer was second.

New York city sends a solid Democratic delegation to Albany this year of thirty memtiers. Such a thing has not occurred since 1870, when twenty-four Democrats went from New York. One of them was returned by a majority of the votes, one by a majority of 152, and one by a majority of 180, and in all three districts the accuracy of the count was disputed. This year there is no such dispute. and the Republican who made the closest race was beaten by a majority of more than 250.

Four Police Justiceships have been vacant since Friday last, and the incumbents of two have been holding over. Judge Duffy's term and that of Judge Kilbreth expired on Nov. 4. That of John E. Kelly has been vacant since his death some months ago, and likewise that of Judge O'Reilly, who died in Ireland recently. Mayor Grant has the filling of these four places on the police bench. Mayor Gilroy will have the filling of the post now held by Judge Ryan, whose term expires May 4, 1893, and that of Solon B. Smith.

New York responded nobly to the first call for votes with 75,000 majority.

One result of Tuesday's contest is to leave Judge John Sedgwick, the only holder of an elective municipal or Judicial post, on the Republican side. Until Tuesday Judge Cowing shared that distinction, but after Jan. 1 he will owe his position of City Judge to a Democratic nomination and Democratic votes.

Thomas J. McManus, the only candidate not nominated and supported by Tammany to be elected to any office in this town on Tuesday, is a native of New York and 28 years of age. He made a gallant race against big odds, and fairly won an honorable triumph. Mr. Mc-Manus was a member of last year's Legislature, and his record as a Democrat there was satisfactory to his constituents. He had the advantage of Judge Murray's strong support. Mr. McManus was one of those who resigned from the County Democracy when Judge Murray withdrew from it, and he has not been a member since, though erroneously described in many quarters as one.

Edward T. Fitznatrick, former Evelse Commissioner, is a candidate for appointment as Coroner in place of Ferdinand Levy, elected Register. The other vacancies arising from Tuesday's election are a Commissioner of Public Works from Jan. 1, 1803, to May 1, 1803. and a Fire Commissioner for the balance of Mr. Purroy's term.

Bernard Biglin's apprehensions of overconfidence proved groundless. His candidate for Assembly was beaten by 3,832 votes.

Four Republican Congressional candidates out of ten in this city received more votes on Tuesday than their opponents had majority The other six didn't.

One encouraging result of the sweeping Democratic local triumph on Tuesday is the evidence furnished by it of the danger and futility of Democratic factional divisions when great issues are at stake. With but one Demceratic organization in charge of the affairs of the party, and that organization the splendidly disciplined and skilfully generalled Tamman; Hall, a majority of 75,000 for the Democratic national ticket has rolled up against 55,000 In 1888, 42,000 in 1884, and 41,000 in 1880-all three of them years of Democratic division and factional strife over city offices. In Kings county, where Democratic divisions have for many years been happily unknown, splendid results were achieved on Tuesday, and the advocates of a local disturbance "to bring out the Democratic vote" will have to take rear seals henceforth.

It is the universal admission of local Democratic leaders that in every big Democratic constituency it was the Force bill issue that brought the Democrats to the polls, as they have never before come in such numbers, in New York. Nor is this fact disputed by the Republican district leaders-that is, such a number as have not been knocked speechless by the party's overthrow. In many of the distriets in the central part of town where the independent and wavering vote is large, the antics and absurdities of little Johnny Davenport, his bulldozing tactics, threats, boasts and injustices turned scores of Republicans away from the ticket of the Force party and brought them into the Democratic range in the roundup. Davenport contributed much, no doubt, to the Democratic success, and in no respect more directly than by the wholesale ind unnecessary appointment of marshals which he dictated, an undue proportion of whom, by the way, were colored roustabouts from corner saloons.

Probably the most disappointed Republican in New York city on Wednesday morning was Jacob M. Patterson, and undoubtedly the most surprised Republican was William H. Bellamy. Patterson had full charge of the local Depublican canvass, and such was his confidence in his ability, craftiness, acumen, farsightedness, and sagacity that all matters of Importance were referred to him, while Bellamy gave his attention to the execution of the details. The plan of campaign was married out by Patterson, and all nominations, municipal or district, were supervised by him, so that they might be in harmony with his general plan of attack. Bellamy, in his capacity of secretary of the County Committee, acted as a sort of safety valve with facts and figures, but the result of it all was that Harrison lost every Assembly district in town; so did Linstein; so did the Republican candidates for Congress. Assemblymen, and Aldermen, and nowhere was the overthrow of the Republicans more decisive than in l'atterson's own district, the Seventh, in which the Republican vote tell off (RR) compared to four years ago. Mr. Harrison was the first Republican caudidate to lose every ward or Assembly district in this city since the foundation of the Republican party.

After March 4 New York will have two Democratic United States Senators in Washington for the first time in the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

It was no landshife in New York city, but hard work faithfully, patiently, and brilliantly performed. Tip your hat to Tammany!

Gen. George B McClellan had 73,700 votes for President in this city in 1834. His son, George B. McClellan, had 75,000 majority for President of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday. A great deal of misplaced confidence on the

part of New York city licens this year was due to the misleading figures furnished to Chairmen Caster and Hackett by city Republicans regarding local registry. The local Republican leaders, for reasons little creditable to their party logalty, sought to make it appear that there was a falling off in the registry in Democratic districts, and the new apportionment made easy this deception, for the figures in each district could not be compared with those of previous years in consequence of the changes. As a matter of fact, and as was stated by THE SUS at the time, the registry agures were wholly in favor of the Demo-Considerable money was lost on the Republican side by wagers tased upon the figures of the New York registry as given out by Republicans two weeks ago-

There will be many new laces (and all shin ing Democratic faces, tool in Albany and in the City Hall this year. Down town the num ber of newcomers is rather less than is ex pected, but most of the up-town districts will be represented in the Assembly or the Board

of Aldermen by new men. Thus, of the elever Assemblymen elected from districts north of Fifty-ninth street, ten are new faces, the only one sent back being Col. Webster from the

new Twenty-seventh. He is a veteran in years. if not in service. In the same territory ten of the eleven Aldermen are practically new men. The exception is William H. Schott, who was last year a member of the Board of Aldermen from the Twenty-fourth ward, and who was re-elected on Tuesday. Alderman Donovan from the Twenty-sixth, has for a short time been filling a vacancy caused by Alderman Bailey's resignation, but he is none the less a new man, running this year for the first time and winning by a majority of 2,000 over a pretty popular Republican.

There is no doubt about it. Tammany Hall will have to be enlarged. It cannot hold the crowd!

After every big defeat there is a loud demand for a reorganization of the Republican party in the city of New York, and volunteers are never lacking for the task. This year there will be no demand for a reorganization: an organization is what will be asked for.

He was beaten: a big majority was recorded against him, but no little credit is due to Jacob Kunzenman for the showing he made on Tuesday. Without any party nomination. without \$100 for campaign expenses, without any influential or assisting friends either in or out of his district, he polled nearly 3,000 votes as a stump candidate for Alderman in the Tenth. That was 300 votes more than the Republicans were able to give their Assemblyman in this district, and 1,000 more than they were able to get for their Alderman, and yet the Republicans of this district have more than 150 Federal places, yielding \$100,000 a year, and their leader, John Nugent, has been taken care of by the Republicans with office or with contracts for more than twenty years.

It is an uncommonly good thing for the preservation of good health, good cheer, good emper, good looks, and good nature always o take the results of an American election philosophically. There is no use crying over spilt milk or grieving about what can't be helped or hindered. Eighteen hundred and ninety-two is a Democratic year. Tuesday last was a Democratic day.

## REPUBLICAN EXPLANATIONS.

Theories of the Great Bisaster Held by Defented Partimus. I rom the Philadelphia Pres

The truth is, the people wanta change. They want it in the face of the greatest prosperity we have ever enjoyed. They want it in the teeth of the best administration and the best business we have had since the war. They want it blindly, perversely, incomprehensibly -but they want it all the same.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.-President Harrison talks of it but little, but it is understood he believes Cleveland's election is due to the tariff question alone. om the Philadelphia Public Ledger and Daily Transcrip

Senntor Quay came to the city yesterday morning. The only cause the Senator attributed Republican defeat to was the lack of

com the Urion Morning Herald and Daily Gazette. This State has gone Democratic owing in large part to our nondescript ballot law. It is neither Australian nor American.
From the Washington Post.

The misfortune which has overtaken Mr. Harrison may be ascribed in nesmall measure to the fact that he was disastrously handi capped by the action of the Minneapolis Convention in ignoring Mr. Morton and nominating Whitelaw Reid for the Vice-Presidency.

From the Lewiston Economy Journal.

Practically the result has been secured by the solid South and the cities of New York and Brooklyn and Chicago, which, although located on American soil, yet are controlled by un-American elements. From the Greedand Leader.

The vote showed the effect of the immense influx of foreigners in our large cities. New York, Brooklyn, and Chicago all made unavpectedly large Democratic gains, due, without doubt, to the heavy accessions of foreign pop-From the Pittsburgh Dispatch

The vote must be accepted as indicating a widespread and overwhelming desire through the country for a change. It is idle to speculate to-day upon the causes. If the doctrine of free trade has anything to do with it-which we do not believe-any serious attempt to nut that doctrine into practice will cure the delu-

From the Baltimore World. The causes which contributed to Cleveland's election are not beyond the ken of the ordinary observer. With the growth of the country the desire, especially in commercial circles, to get out of the swaddling clothes of a small country and not to hem it in by restriction of tariff, has been apparent, and with the legislative policy of the Republican party directed toward centralization, both of commercial and financial interests, the thinking men could

easily foresee the result.

From the New Bestroid Exeming Journal. Mr Cleveland's election is, more than anything else, a protest. Had the Republican Administration been true to the piedges which it made in 1888; had it reduced tariff duties as it promised instead of greatly increasing them for the benefit of special interests; had it been more determinedly honest in its curener policy instead of tampering with the ailver interests by the dangerous law of '90; had made its administration an administration for all the people and refused to cater to small politicians and large boodlers; had it been true to the policy of civil service reform; in a word, had it been an administration of lofty principle instead of one of peanut policy, we to not believe the man lives who could have defeated the Republican nomines for President this year.

I can the Boston Daily Adver-

The issue was fairly made on honest money and the tariff. The main fight was over the tariff. From the Chicago Daily Inter-Ocean.

If, misled by sophistries, the laboring of the country have been the means of defeating those who were working in their interests. experience will teach them the folly of their Relion.

The Force bill has died an ignominious death, and Johnny Davenport will walk the plank. From the Springheld Daily Kepell

The insult put upon the city by bringing United States deputy marshals about the polls on Tuesday was as undeserved as it was granitously offered. We think Springfield has seen about the last of this application of 'Force bill' principles.
From the New Haves Don't Paler!

We believe that the recent defeat of this great and honored party is due to its own tacksliding: to its failure to manfully support the one fundamental principle which its power in the past was derived. That principle was the assertion and defence of American manhood and of American suffrage. For many years the party of "free soil, free speech, and free men" has failed to do aught to defend the rights of the colored men of the South, and when, some two years since, it had control of the law-making and the executive departments of the Government, and had the opportunity and the power to enact legislation that would do this, it cowardly rielded to a senseless clamor and failed to avail itself of

the power and opportunity. Had the so-called " Lodge bill" been enacted President Harrison would have signed and have enforced it. And if that or some similar law had been in existence and nonestly enforced, at least seven Southern States would have given their electoral votes to Harrison and lield, and there would never have been that menace to free Government, a "solid

Buth's First Term

I cam the Philadelphia Press. Mrs Cieveland has the congratulations of the whole ountry without reserve. Baby Ruth will be the on Stranger in the House' during the next Admit

The Voice of the People Bectsive as to the Vital Issue of the Campaign.

From the Philadelphia Breerd. The Porce bill is a spent force. It means that the Force bill is dead and buried.

It means that the Force bill is dead and paried.

From the Newborgh Builty Regimer.

The people don't seem to like the idea of a Force bill.

From the Newark Journal.

There will never be another attempt to pass a Force. From the Philindelphia Time.

The gun at the other end of the Force bill barrow seems to have bicked.

From the St. Louis Republic.

The party of war taxes in time of peace, of Force bill methods at the polls, of bartered legislation and corrupted voters is crushed.

From the Alexandria Classic and Vicginia Attenue.

The Force bill has now been effectually summared.

from American politics.
From the Omered Papels and Potent, Let all the people rejoice at the everthrew of the party of tariff robbery, Force bills, and general fraud

and corruption. From the Holyake Daily Democrat Fortunate for the country it is that the people have sectored against the Force bill. They have removed all danger from that source, and it was a great danger,

From the Flushing Evening Journal. From the Buffalo Frening Times. No high tariffs, no Force bill

From the North's Landmark

It will mean sweeping from the stature before often election laws which were passed in 1870 units which you have which were passed in 1870 units which John Davenport, other supervisors, and a horse of deputy marshals swarm over the land in every federal election intimidating and insulting the elections and election intimidating and insuffing the electric and it will mean the saving to the public frees of an mmense sum of money in this departmen now spent as an election fund in paying there official

partisana. From the Philadelphile Record. Congress will subject the accounts of Marshal Jaco Congress will subject the accounts of Narchal Accounts and Supervisor Davenport to a most right account and not a dollar will be [all except upon positive proof of its honest expenditure. It is time now to put an end to this official system of bribery and corruption. from the Philadelphia Time Not only is the Force bill issue dead and buried without the hope of resurrection, but the existing Federal

some of the worst features of the Force till policy at the election, will be effaced from our statutes, and the centralization of Federal power to control elections will be ended for all time. From the Bultimore Sun.

The contest was one of policies and measures at feeting and involving not merely the bignest material nterests but the most sacred personal and politics ights of the American people. A deadly blow had been truck at both by the enactment of the McKinley tarif

election laws which were prostituted to thetrate

and the attempted passage of the Force bill. From the Washington Evening Star The Republican party was impolitic in its course both in respect to the Force bill and in respect to tariff legislation. And the lesson of 1800 is this year repeated and enforced. The Force bill, the proposing and urging of which were throughout a blunder, was just carried far enough to a arm and arouse to desperate effort the opposition, and not far enough to secure the practice gain which was expected from its enactment. Instead of yielding gracefully to the Northwestern demand for a modification and readjustment of the tariff, the No-

From the Buffula Courier.

It is a great popular victory over those during enemies of American institutions, the plotters who have sought to construct a vast Federal machine for controlling elections throughout the Union. This revolu-tionary acheme has been thwarted; the conspirators have been routed, and the grand American system of government of the people, by the people, and for the people has been rescued from the hands of desperate

Kinley bill was proposed and made law.

HONOR TO HILL AND TAMMANI Splendid Work Without Which Success
Would Have Heen Impossible.

From the Cereland Londer,
We think that Tammany pulled true for Cleveland, From the Newark Journal, Tammany redeemed its loyalty to the Democracy. All hall to Tammany!

From the Alexandria Gazette and Virginia Adve. Nobedy with any regard for his word can bereafter say that Tammany did not do its full duty. From the Boston Journal.
The heavy vote for Mr. Cleveland in New York city

and Brooklyn makes it plain that Tammany has kept its piedges.

From the Wilkesburre Daily Neesdealer.

From the Wilkesburre Hall bave won Senator Hill and Tammany Hall have won the ever lasting gratitude of the Democracy of the whole country. Cleveland's majority in New York city alone is over 76,000. Hall is in line now as Cleveland's successive the country of the coun

sor in 1896. From the Philadelphia Daily Evening Telegraph

Tammany is on top. It has kept the faith.

Prom the Uties Laily Press.
It is certain that Illii and his friends deserve the credit for the success. But for the vigorous efforts put forth under his leadership and by his direction the Democrats could have marshalled no such army as they marched to the pol's in this election. There can no longer be any question of Gov. Hill's loyalty to be party, and the result here could to make him one of the most popular Democrats in all this country.

From the Rochester Union and Advertis After the 4th of March next a l'emocratic peer of David B. Hill, to whom the State and country are in-debted more than to any other man for this consummation so long and so devoutly wished, as well as for the general result, will stand by his side and with him give support to the Administration of President Cleveland. From the Philadelphin Record.

In this time of jubilation and distribution of the honors of the triumph it should not be forgotten that great praise is justly due to Tammany Hall for its map nificent work on Tuesday. Its loyalty to Democratis principles has never been questioned save by its ene mies, and even these must now stand abastici in presence of the fact that it rolled up a still larger vote

for Cleveland than for Gilroy, its candidate for Mayor. From the Syracuse Leening Neura The credit for this belongs to Tammany Hall and to he Democratic State organization.

From the Hartford Courant The Mugwumps are not hunting the tiger at present Mr. Cleveland owes it to Tammany, to David Bennett Hill, and to Hugh McLaughlin of Brooklyn, N. Y., that he went to bed in the small hours of yesterday morning President-elect of the United States. Without their stalwart exertions in his behalf all the free trade college professors and Mugwump editors from Eastport to

an Diego would have been in vain Timely Verse.

To the Epiton of The Sun-Sire Please insert the colowing, which is original: Then give three cheers for Grover, boys, And let us loudly shout, With might and main we'll all combins

To turn the rascals out. O. A PARKER Card from a United States Morshal.

To the Epiron or The Sun-Sir: In you paper of the Oth inst., in your article relating to M. Fitch's long-ings for a kodak, you become quite personal in one porion thereof and say: "The most outrigeous arrest of the day that was brought to the attestion of the com mittee was that of l'atrick McKenna" and then you seen to relate that McKenna is a Taymany captain, &c. You conclude the article by sayin : "The young marthat said he was Collin II, Woodsard of 401 St. Nicholas avenue, and in the course o half an hour's ques-tioning he admitted that he 'ad known McKenna a umber of years, and knew tat he was a prominent

Democratin the district."

You are probably right in syling that this was "the mest outrageous arrest of the day." How "outrageous" it was I would like to have outletermine for yourself whenever you would pease yourself of the exact facts.

As a marshal I was a giorn officer, bound to obey the mandates of the court of the United States. I received a warrant for M. McKenna, with instructions to serve it. It is not so officer's business to slop to incure as to the merinof the case in which a warrant in emocrat in the district." quire as to the merit-of the case in which a warrant is issued. I understed that it was simply my duty to usued. I understed that it was simply my duty to obey the order a the Court. That I did. But I do know the fols in this case. Mr. McKenna registered from 261 West 1236 street, a place in the storage of wagner. Mr. McKenna, 1think, unintenties, all the storage of wagner. Mr. McKenna, 1think, unintenties, all very street of reaching place, whet in point of fact, he did not live there, and had not lived there for a long time; and, indeed, and had not lived there for a long time; and, indeed, could not lived there for a long time; and, indeed tensin whose a captain of the district. Mr. McKenna did live in sother district. I do not think that Mr. McKenna, excitated twice or voted twice, but he clearly did register once where he had no best neas to redister, for he was not living there; but, as salid aboe, it is not for a constable, Steriff or mashito avil about the merits of a case, but is similar that dut to serve a warrant when it ignered him to a serve.

As to nv age not being very great I admit that I am not a cell as some, but still I have been old enough woteloothe past six years.

By "Boothnean" consisted in insisting apon making a sate sent of the facts in the law a of at as them, thich took away the partial completed it. Firch eleavored to put upon the partial complete it. I would very much delike the as from a tr. Firch as unnecessarily map less that it declared the fact of the sould be sould be so the sould be so the sould be so that the sould be so the sould be so the sould be so that it is the sould be sould be

He Fant Would Have His Beis Recalled

From the Winter fine gentleman who desires to have he predictions recalled is now in his element.

A Paralyzing Thought. From the Galessian Daily Ness.

Sometimes the modest maiden's downcast eyes paryoying the frightful fest of her elequent salies.